THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

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BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS a year in advance; One Dollar and a half for six months. These rates include all who subscribe.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer advertisements in proportion. Obituaries, Resolutions of Societies, &c., exceeding a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged according to this rate. The money must accompany the manuscript.

On Saturday last a large number of the friends of ex Speaker Colfax complimented him with a serenade at the Madison House, in Washington City, on which occasion he made a speech. After thanking them for the honor done him, and referring to the condition of the country now as compared with the close of the last Congress, he proceeded at length to speak of the probable action of the next Congress, when representatives of the Southern States would be seeking admission to take part in the legislation of the country, and said:

The Constitution which seems framed for every emergency, gives to each House the exclusive right to judge of the qualifications, election and return of its members, and I apprehend they will exercise that right. Congress, having passed no law on reconstruction, President Johnson prescribed certain action for these States, which he deemed indispensable to their restoration to their former relations to the Government, which I think eminently wise and patriotic. First—That their conventions should declare the various ordinances of secession null and void, not as some have done, merely repealing them, but absolutely, without any force or effect. Second—That their legislatures should adopt the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, that this cause of dissention and rebellion might be utterly extirpated. Third—That they shall formally repudiate the rebel debt, though, by its terms, it will be a long while before it fell due, as it was to be payable six months after the recognition of the Confederacy by the United States.

This reminds me of an old friend in Indiana, who said he liked to give his notes payable ten days after convenience. [Laughter and applause, and cries of "good."] But there are other terms on which, I think, there is no division among the loyal men of the Union.—First, that the declaration of independence must be recognized as the law of the land, and every man, alien or native, white or black, protected in the inalienable and God given rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Mr. Lincoln, in that emancipation proclamation, which is the proudest wreath in his chaplet of fame [applause,] not only gave freedom to the slave, but declared that the Government would maintain that freedom. [Applause.] We cannot abandon them and leave them defenceless at the mercy of their former owners.

They must be protected in their right of person and property, and these freedmen must have the right to sue in courts of justice for all just claims, and testify also, so as to have security against outrage and wrong. I call them freedmen, not freedmen. The last phrase might have answered before their freedom was fully secured, but they should be regarded now as freemen of the republic.

Second—The amendments of their State Constitutions, which have been adopted by many of their conventions—so reluctantly under the pressure of demands from the President and Secretary of State, should be ratified by a majority of their people. We all know that but a very small portion of their voters participated in the election of delegates to their conventions, and nearly, if not all the conventions, have declared them in force without any ratification by the people.

When that ratified has passed, can they not turn around and say that these were adopted under duress, by delegates elected by a meagre vote under provisional governors and military authorities, and never ratified by a popular vote; and could they not turn over and become insurgents against us and insist as we did, that a Constitution not ratified by the people may have legal effect, but no moral effect whatever.

Third—The President may yet be induced, insist that they should affect Congressional action, could take due note, punishment by the act of 1862, but in deference of this and inviting to the President and the country, they have, in a large majority of instances, voted down, mercilessly, Union men who could take the oath, and elected those who boasted that they could not, would not take it, and would feel disgraceful if they could. Without mentioning names, a gentleman elected in Alabama by a large majority, declared in his address to the people that in the history of the world, that thirteen years of history he found in likewise, that thirteen years of history [illegible] the annals of any nation.

And another one who avowed that he gave all possible aid and comfort to the rebellion, because that Congress of 1862 is guilty in enacting such an oath. [A voice—"Put them on probation."] The South is filled with men who can take the oath, it declares:

"I have not voluntarily taken part in the rebellion." Every conscript in the Southern army can take that oath, because he was forced to the ranks by their conscription act, and every man who paid at home and refused to accept civil or military official positions could take that oath. But these were not the choice of the States loyalty to rebellion.

Fourth—While it must be expected that a majority of these States will cherish, for years perhaps, their feelings of disloyalty, the country, and a right to expect that before their people of said country, a clear majority of the people of each of these States should give evidence of their earnest and cheerful loyalty—not by speeches, as are so common, "that they submitted the issue to the arbitrament of war"—but that they are willing to stand by and fight for the flag of the country against all its enemies, at home and abroad. The danger is in too much precipitation. Let it, rather, make haste slowly, and we can then hope that the foundation of our government when thus reconstructed on the basis of indisputable loyalty, will be as eternal as the stars. [Applause.]

SPEAKER COLFAX AND HIS SPEECH—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—The topic of to day is the speech of Mr. Colfax at the National Hotel last evening. He has said that he had only a brief interview with the President, therefore his remarks are not to be regarded as indicating the character of the forthcoming message. But Mr. Colfax has been Speaker, and is likely to be again. He is demonstrating, as was shown last winter, by descending from the chair to institute proceedings against Mr. Hartin, of your State. He is ambitious, and therefore has recalled his expressed determination of retiring from Congress, and he probably seeks higher than to the third office in honor in the government.

Mr. Colfax, like Mr. Forney, and perhaps a very few others, throws out ideas which he intends shall influence the course of the President, and enlist the support of the country. These views look to legislation that will disturb the South for a decade, if they are not tempered by a sound public opinion. They as much as desired of the President to make other requirements of the South than he has done. Nothing short of that condition which will make the rebel States what the East Indies are to Great Britain, will satisfy the plunderers whose names are legion. I believe that they will fail in their man if they much depend upon the President for aid and comfort.

The Population of the Globe.

There are on the globe about 1,288 millions of souls, of which

369 millions are of the Caucassian race.
552 millions are of the Mongul race.
190 millions are of the Ethiopian race.
176 millions are of the Malay race.
1 million are of the Indo American race.

There are 3,642 languages spoken, and 1,000 different religions.

The yearly mortality of the globe is 333,333,333⅓ persons. This is at the rate of 91,554 per day, 3,730 per hour, 60 per minute. So each pulsation of our heart marks the decease of some human creature.

The average of human life is 33 years.

One fourth of the population dies at or before the age of 7 years—one half at or before 27 years.

Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years, one in 500 attains the age of 90, and one in 100 lives to 80.

Married men live longer than single ones. In 1000 persons 55 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other months of the year.

One-eighth of the whole population is white.

Professions exercise a great influence on longevity. In 1,000 individuals who arrive at the age of 70 years 42 are priests, orators or public speakers, 40 are agriculturists, 38 are working men, 32 are soldiers or military employés, 30 advocates or engineers, 27 are professors, and 24 are doctors. Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others live the longest.

There are 388,000,000 Christians.
There are 100,000 Israelites.
There are 60,000,000 Asiatic religions.
There are 160,000,000 Mahommedans.
There are 200,000,000 Pagans.

In the Christian churches:
170,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic.
70,000,000 profess the Greek faith.
80,000,000 profess the Protestant.

Another total eclipse of the sun will be visible in the United States in August, 1869. In 1875 there will be another, and in the 1900 Virginia will be left in total darkness for the minutes.

From Harper's Weekly.

The Two Andrews.

"Stay, I say, General Jackson, for fear your shade think I have some axe to grind. Because I may be hard to keep you at my poor house all night, I will agree to keep you free of expense!" expostulated the landlord of the only inn in the village of Asheron, Ashe county, North Carolina, to General Jackson, late one evening in the autumn of 18—, as he entered his carriage to pursue his journey toward Tennessee.—"The Blue Ridge is infested with banditti, and you will certainly be robbed and possibly murdered before morning. I beseech you, stay!"

"I thank you very kind, sir, and I thank you," replied the General, "but I shall proceed, and try and reach the Tennessee line at all events. I have no fears of being molested. Drive on, Ned, briskly. Adieu, gentlemen, all!" And the old hero drove off at a rapid pace.

"Hillos there, youngster!" cried the landlord, to a slim, wiry, flaxen headed stripling, standing in the motley crowd in front of the tavern, "if you are going to Tennessee you had better jump up behind and go along with the General; it's as cheap riding as walking."

"Sure enough, I reckon I'd better, and thank you," replied the young man, jumping up behind the coach as it drove on.

They rode on quietly for some hours, until they began to ascend the mountain, when the General, hearing a slight cough behind, called out sternly:

"Who's that?"

It's me, sir—Andrew Johnson. I am a traveler, on my way to Tennessee, and I thought I might get a lift on your carriage, sir. I beg your pardon sir."

"You are quite welcome, sir, to my carriage. Come forward and take a seat with me."

"Thank you, sir, but as the mountain is rather steep here I'll jump off and walk up."

He walked forward up the mountain side in advance of the carriage, but had not gone far before he saw a man ahead of him ascending the mountain; he appeared to be intoxicated. He lurched this way and that way, staggering backward and forward; now his knees would double up and he would miss a step, as if the earth had suddenly vanished before him; then he would cross his legs, and a lurch would send him dragonally across the road. He stopped and braced himself up so as nearly to fall backward, and then drifted helplessly along. Presently he turned an angle in the road and was out of sight.

"That is beastly drunk!" remarked the General.

"Drunk!—not much, sir," laughed the young man; "he's no more drunk than I am. He's playing 'possum and means mischief. Look there! he's lying in the road."

As they drove up he raised himself lazily and hailed them. "Hic! oh!—I say, gentlemen, can't you give a man a lift!—I—hic! can't walk; I'm loaded too heavily with d—d mean whiskey."

"Then stay where you are and get rid of it," replied the General, sternly.

"The devil!" exclaimed the man, springing to his feet with the agility of a cat.—He gave a keen whistle and planted himself in front of the coach. Three men sprang out from the bushes, and made a rush for the carriage.

Quick as thought the General sprang upon one of them, and they rolled over in the road together; a dull, crashing sound was next heard over the road, and a second one rolled over in the dust, propelled by the loaded whip in the powerful hands of the driver. The young man, by a timely shot, fired and brought down a third, and then sprang to the assistance of the general, who still fought manfully with his herculean antagonist, while the driver engaged the remaining robbers.

"Stand back! stand back!" cried the General to the young man; "we are man to man, I'll give the villain fair play. By the eternal, I have you now!" and he threw his antagonist over, apparently lifeless.

"Are you hurt, my boy?" asked the General. "And you too, Ned? Where be Ned."

"Here, massa," replied the boy, puffing up the road. "My robber coward, he run. I gully. He! he! he! I save one, massa save one and de young gentleman save one. He! he! he!"

All this occurred in less time than it takes to record it.

"But you General, are you hurt?"

"N; nothing but a few bruised, thank God. But look here, one of them is stirring. You, sir, and you, pinion his hands, while I examine the others."

None of them were found to be dead.—Two were only stunned, and the third had received a pistol shot through the shoulder, and was scrambling upright. They were all soon pinioned, and a council was held, when it was determined to disarm them, and let them go further down on the road. No further incidents befell our travellers during their journey.

On their separation in Tennessee, the General gave the young man much good advice. He recommended him to study history, and have him aspire to be [illegible] and useful. The General continued his *route* for his home in Middle Tennessee, and the young man stopped and settled in the town of Greenville, Tennessee, a journeyman tailor. Of the subsequent career it is needless to speak; it is part of the history of our country.

M. E. D.

Jonesborough, Tenn., Nov. 1865.

Dreadful Shipwreck.

The English papers give the particulars of the loss of the American built ship Eagle Speed, while on her way with four hundred and [illegible] seven coolies from Port Canning to Demerara. The wreck took place near Halliday's Island, August 22, and the fatal results are thus described:

"Three of the Eagle Speed's boats were launched, manned by the crew, including the coolies who threw themselves into the water on hencoops, the boats saved one hundred and sixty nine, and all the Europeans. Captain Hopkins' boat made five trips, but the others were soon smashed; one of them had at half-past twelve brought off the Captain, whom his own crew refused to leave.

"The steamer Lady Elgin, which was near, left for Canning; no hint was given to three hundred miserable wretches, who were sinking, to launch the ship's cutter, which had not been used, though the one European left and five negroes did so, and, with thirty coolies, were afterwards found by the steamer. The ship continued to float all that night, and did not sink till seven on Wednesday morning, justifying the opinion of Captain Hopkins. Considering the rate at which the ship was sinking, I was sanguine that we could have succeeded in getting the greater portion of the Coolies out. Two steamers were at once sent round from Calcutta, and the Lady Elgin returned from Port Canning. They found three coolie lads on the mast of the wreck, and saved about sixty more who had floated to Halliday's and Bluteher's Islands, where the tigers are said to have destroyed some. The coolies assert that the last European attempted to fire the ship. Of the four hundred and ninety-seven coolies, two hundred and sixty seem to have perished on that terrible Wednesday morning or afterwards in the jungle."

ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD.—We call the attention of the managers of the Atlantic Rail Road to the constant complaints which we hear are made by shippers in regard to the detention of their goods. We allude to it for the special benefit of the Road. We learn that a large number of merchants who have suffered by the detention of their goods, have determined to divert their business, by the way of Petersburg and Wilmington. We hope they are concerned to prevent it by removing the difficulty as soon as possible. A Wilmington commission merchant remarked to us the other day, that the Wilmington forwarding merchants were delivering goods at Goldsboro' and Wilson in three days from New York, and at Raleigh in four days.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Freedmen's bureau has received a communication from Surgeon Lauter, chief medical officer of the Freedmen's bureau at Augusta, Ga, in which he says that at the time of his entry there were two hundred cases of small-pox among the freedmen at Macon, and the disease was spreading rapidly. The city hospital, which is under the charge of the civil authorities, was also crowded with patients. A hospital is being erected at Atlanta. Surgeon Lauter is confident that the suffering in this neighborhood, during the coming winter, will be great.

From Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 14.—Letters from Acapulco to the 8th inst., state that the French garrison there had been strengthened by the arrival of 500 men from Matalan.

Late news from Mexico states that the French have collected considerable forces, and have scattered the Juarist forces, capturing Generals Liberal Generals, Ortegas Parrazes, Diaz, Zaloaga and Tronis, who were subsequently shot. This angered General Alvarez, who had proclaimed the life of every captured Republican or Imperial General as forfeited.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
SALEM, N. C.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

POETRY.

The Justices of the Peace for Forsyth County are requested to attend at the Court-House on the 4th Monday of December Court, to transact business.

N. MASTEN, Sheriff.
Nov. 24, 1860.

Notice.

Parsons from a distance who have not visited our town for the purpose of purchasing Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, would do well to give old Salem a call. I keep nearly everything kept in stores in this section of country, which is necessarily an article of merchandize, formerly [illegible] Northern cities, [illegible] of the Railroad to [illegible] and every thing else is proportion. Most [illegible] and can [illegible] for $1.15 per bushel; corn [illegible] 25 per bushel; [illegible] 25 per bushel; [illegible] 25 per bushel;

per month, or 24 and 30 per cent. per annum, with [illegible] Large sums with good real estate security may be had for [illegible] public [illegible] and State officers are [illegible] bitantly high, [illegible] during high taxes. [illegible] timber in the valleys is scarce, though very abundant in the mountains. We [illegible] our fencing [illegible] 80 miles. Sawed lumber is quite plenty at the lumber yards at $20 and $25 per thousand feet.

This country is liable to earthquakes, and several shocks [illegible] have been felt every year since we have been here. A week ago we had the severest shock that has been felt since the settlement by the Americans. [illegible] was most severe on a line from Santa Cruz to San Francisco; parts of many brick buildings fell, and all were more or less [illegible] and injured. The Spaniards [illegible] this liability, [illegible] their adobe residences but one story high, but the Americans, urged by their money loving and money getting habits, disregarded prudence, [illegible] of the Spaniards, and run up their thin walled brick buildings from four to six stories high. Gen. Vallejo says that he has seen earthquakes right where San Francisco now stands that would have shaken to the ground every brick house in San Francisco. What has been once may be again. The shock was but slight at Petaluma, doing no injury. [illegible] affected by earthquakes. No lives were lost; it being on Sunday the people were not on the streets. [illegible] occurred on a week day it is thought many would have been killed.

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR

According to late advices from Salt Lake City, the Mormons are taking higher ground in defence of polygamy, and even speak of the possibility of [illegible] Smith, one of the twelve Apostles, is reported as saying on Sunday last, that the South was right; the Northern army burned and destroyed everything in the South, and abused [illegible] women. The world will be likely some day to treat the fair women of Utah in like manner. God and [illegible] have pleased [illegible] battles, and the Saints would be [illegible] Moreover, Brigham Young [illegible] on the same occasion at the same time, uttered the following sentences:

"He was ready to fight the government.—He had his soldiers and arms and provisions and ammunition, and plenty of it, and cannon too, and would use them. He was on it. The Governor of the territory was useless and could do nothing. He (Brigham) was the real governor of this people, and by powers of the territory [illegible] the United States did not like this, they could leave, and go to hell."

A long account given by Richardson, the well [illegible] from Salt Lake City, closes with the following remarkable situation:

1. Brigham and his associates are living in open defiance and violation of the laws of the United States.

2. They are teaching to their followers tenets inimical to our government and people, and the necessity and duty of resisting by force of arms any attempt to make the laws operative.

3. They are drilling and arming the entire people into companies and efficient military organization.

4. The government places and trusts are in the hands of important Federal officers, men who flagrantly violate the law and systematically pervert the powers vested in them for the benefit of themselves and the ruin of others.

On these the public interest shines impartially, not only are the ends of justice frustrated, but our highest law-making authority has solemnly enacted that polygamy is a crime, and the government makes itself accessory to that crime.

Governor Parsons, of Alabama, recommended the passage of an act declaring freedmen shall have the same measures of protection and security to the non-voting white population.

MARRIED,

On the 26th ult., at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. I. A. DeSchweinitz, Mr. CHARLES C. TURNBOFF to Miss LAURA A. TURNBOFF, daughter of Mr. Timothy Turnboff, all of this county.

On the 26th of November, by Rev. Waughtwright, by Eld. Wm. Turner, Mr. YANCY WILLIAMS, of this county, to Miss [illegible] HARRISON, of Davidson.

Also, on the same day by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, in Davidson county, Mr. A. PINKNEY SNYDER, of this county, to Miss P. SUSAN MILLER, daughter of Elder [illegible].

Also, on the 30th of Nov., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, in this county, Mr. [illegible] PHILLIPS, to Miss Lucinda [illegible], daughter of Christian Spaugh, all of this county.

DIED:

In Petaluma, California, on the [illegible] of August last, of sun stroke, WILLIAM MOCK, son of Charles [illegible], formerly of Davidson county, aged about 26 years.

INFORMATION WANTED

As to the [illegible] was a member of the [illegible] Regiment N. C. troops. Said [illegible] the 5th of May, [illegible] and remained [illegible] he was sent to Elmira prison and nothing has been heard of him since. Any information will be thankfully received by

MARY E. CHARLES,
Salem, N. C.

☞ Papers, North and South, would confer a special favor by giving the above [illegible].

Gen. Magrath and Mr. Seddon, prisoners at Fort Pulaski, and Governor Letcher, [illegible] prisoner in Fort Delaware, have been released on parole.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

BUYING RATES.

N. C. Bank Notes.—Bank of North Carolina, Cape Fear, 40; Thomasville, 30; Roxboro' Miners' and Planters' 40; Farmers' 37½; Merchants', 40; Bank of Charlotte, 35; Lexington, 30; Wadesboro', 25; Wilmington, 25; Commerce, 25; Washington, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Yadkinville, 20; Commercial Bank of Wilmington, 22; Greensboro' Mutual, 20.

Virginia Bank notes average 20; South Carolina, 18; Georgia, 12½.

Gold $1 45; Silver $1 40; Old Coupons 95; N. C. Railroad Coupons 95

North Carolina Bonds 60; nine coupons attached 83. Exchange on New York selling at ¼ premium.

PRICES AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF [illegible]

BUYING RATES.

N. C. Bank Notes.—Bank of Cape Fear, 40; Charlotte, 35; Commerce, 25; Clarendon, 10; Fayetteville, 10; Lexington, 30; North Carolina, 40; Roxboro', 40; Thomasville, 30; Wadesboro', 25; Wilmington, 25; Washington, 15; Yanceyville, 10; Commercial, Wilmington, 22; Farmers', Greensboro, 37; Greensboro' Mutual, 22½; Merchants', Newbern, 40; Miners' and Planters' 35.

Virginia Bank Notes.—Average 20.

South Carolina, 18.

Georgia, 12½.

Coin, Gold $1 45; Silver $1 40.

Coupons—Old North Carolina, 55; N. C. Railroad, 95.

Bonds.—N. C. 6's nine coupons on, 70.

Exchange on New York selling at 1 premium.

New Advertisements.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER,
A WEEKLY
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR
Newspaper for the Family and the Fireside.
Terms, $3 50 a year in advance.

Any one wishing to subscribe for this truly excellent and valuable religious weekly Paper, can do so by leaving his name and subscription with E. A. VOGLER, Salem, N. C., who will receive and forward subscriptions.

New Family Grocery.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED,
BACON, LARD, BUTTER,
CHEESE, FISH, SARDINES,
CRACKERS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
SPICES, CANDIES, and all articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Provision Store.

Will buy Flour Grain, Potatoes, Butter &c. and make prices for Barter or Cash.

A fresh supply of good "Catoling Belle" and store and for sale by

H. D. LOTT.
Salem, Nov. 25th, 1865. 15–3m

At Private Sale

THE following articles—
Wardrobe, Cane-seat and split-bottom Chairs, Rocking-chair, Tables, Washstands, Mahogany Secretary and Book-case, Bedsteads, Kitchen Cupboard, Table Ware and Cutlery, Cooking and Parlor Stove, and household articles generally. Also [illegible] and Wagon. These articles [illegible] and will be sold upon for Cash, Corn, Wheat or Pork.

H. M. LASH.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1865. 15–3t

For Sale,

TWO GOOD MULES, well broke to harness and a good yoke of OXEN and OX WAGON for sale for cash or on credit by

D. H. STARBUCK
Salem, Nov. 11, 1865. 14–tf

Cancelling Stamps

[illegible] ENGRAVING, with type and [illegible] complete, for cancelling, Revenue Stamps, Heading Bills, Letters, &c. For Merchants, Bankers, Mail Post-Offices, [illegible]

I am furnishing the above Stamps, of very superior make, at short notice, and as cheap as they can be bought North, being agent for the manufacturer.

Also agent for a very superior article of [illegible]

P. GARRETT & CO.
Salem, Nov. 7—tf

Wagon For Sale,

A GOOD ONE-HORSE WAGON FOR SALE for CORN. Enquire AT THIS OFFICE.
11–tf.

Flaxseed Wanted.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED bushels of Flaxseed wanted, for which I will give Linseed Oil at the rate of one gallon of oil for one bushel of seed.

W. H. JONES,
Mills Pond, Forsyth Co., N. C.

BOOTS & SHOES

HATS, CAPS, [illegible]

AND

NOTIONS.

Beeswax, Tallow, CORN, Flax-Seed, and all kinds of Country produce taken in exchange.

☞ Highest market price paid for all kinds of FURS.

Salem, N. C., October 19th, 1865. 11–tf

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Salem Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG Store a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND DYE-STUFFS.
PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,
KEROSINE OIL AND LAMPS,

&c., &c., &c.

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

E. A. VOGLER.
September 30, 1865. 8–tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

Repaired promptly and

WARRANTED.

ALSO—An assortment of

FOR SALE.

EVERY THING CASH DOWN AT

F. W. LEINBACH'S

JEWELRY STORE.

WANTED,

500,000 lbs of DRIED FRUIT, Apples, Peaches, Blackberries, Cherries, Whortleberries, &c.
500 bushels of Corn,
50 Firkins of Butter.
[illegible] pounds Beeswax,
5,000 bushels Flaxseed.

Any amount of FURS.—Mink, Rabbit, Opossum, Raccoon, Fox, Otter, &c. &c.

by E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 1865. 15–tf

Beef Cattle.

I have a lot of Beef cattle for sale, for Cash.

TYRE GLENN.
Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C., Nov. 7—1t

Fresh Arrivals of Goods,

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK,

BY EXPRESS

FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA,

AND PRICES COMING DOWN!

E. A. VOGLER.

BLUM'S ALMANAC FOR 1866

JUST published, Blum's popular Almanac for 1866, containing the usual astronomical calculations, and much interesting reading matter—full 36 pages.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wishes to employ a man who can come well recommended, to take charge of his horses and other stock, for the next twelve months.

N. H. WILLIAMS.
Yadkin County, N. C., Nov. 18, 1865. 15 tf.

NOTICE

THERE will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House in Winston, on the 4th day of December next, the LAND, late the property of Peter Tice, dec'd., subject to the widow's dower. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN H. WHITE, Adm'r.
November, 11, 1865. 14–4ds.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold Vachel Ingram's interest in a piece of LAND, lying about four miles North-east of the Courthouse on the road leading to Old Town. Sale to commence at [illegible] o'clock.

Those having claims against either of the estates will please attend.

JOHN H. WHITE, Adm'r.
November [illegible], 1865. 14–4ds

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

New Volumes begin January, 1866.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE [illegible] periodicals [illegible] each number [illegible] periodicals. In this respect it is entirely unlike other monthlies, and has no rival. The following are [illegible]

London Quarterly Review, London Society,
British Quarterly Review, Bentley's Miscellany,
North British Review, Temple Bar,
Popular Science Review, Chambers' Journal,
Saturday Review, Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour, Cornhill Magazine,
Westminster Review, Macmillan's Magazine,
Dublin Univ. Magazine, Edinburg Review,
Art Journal,

We have also arranged to receive [illegible] add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

Each number is embellished with one or more Fine Steel Engravings, [illegible] of eminent men, or illustrative of [illegible]

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

Terms, $6 00 a year; 40 cents a number. Clubbed with any other Magazine or Newspaper, $5 00.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers, and Clubs supplied on favorable terms.

W. H. BIDDLE, Bookseller, Harrison Nov. 25—4t

TO TEACHERS.

In order to advance the interest of education in the South, it is desired to secure the co-operation of all persons engaged in teaching, with the character of their schools.

Please give the above request your immediate attention.

Address

J. CAMPBELL,
P. M. Greensboro', N. C.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1866.

THE FASHION MAGAZINE OF THE WORLD.

LITERATURE, FINE ARTS & FASHIONS.

The most magnificent steel engravings, DOUBLE FASHION PLATES, Wood engravings of every subject that can interest [illegible] Knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Artificial Flowers, Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete LADY'S BOOK.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR [illegible] YEARS.

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in every department of household. These alone are worth the price of the book.

MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine [illegible] gives them) with Diagrams, how [illegible] and [illegible]

DRAWING LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG. Another specialty with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $5 00 a year—Other Magazines publish old worn out music; but the subscribers to Godey [illegible] before the world. Secrets not to be told at [illegible]

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Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that [illegible]

Ladies' Bonnets [illegible] year than any other Magazine. [illegible] book enables [illegible] not make.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress [illegible]

Of Sides [illegible] writes for Godey [illegible] Magazine. [illegible] and in 1866. [illegible] and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF [illegible]

Godey's Lady's Book [illegible]

(From which there will be [illegible]

The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866:

One copy, one year [illegible]
Two copies, one year [illegible]
Three copies, one year [illegible]
Four copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making five copies [illegible]
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies [illegible]
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☞ All letters to [illegible] should be addressed to Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, both one year, on receipt of $4 50.

☞ We have no club with any other Magazine or newspaper.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for one club.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for postage on each subscription.

Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Corner, South and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

[illegible] AT THIS OFFICE.

The People's Press.

Keep your heart young.

Keep the heart young, though it have a gray hair—
Keep the soul, when your form is bowed and bare,
Hoping your gold, and not the frame decay—
What though it fade, that which the jewel'd away?

Keep the heart young, with full trust in God's might
To anchor you safely, but follow the right;
Keep the heart young and be merry and gay,
Give care to the winds and be jolly alway.

Keep the heart young, and be tender and true,
As loving to others as they are to you—
Keep the heart young, and don't fly in a rage,
If any one mentions your mellowed age.

Keep the heart young and let old Time gambol,
He'll glide on so gently you'll scarce feel his revel;
A friend—and he fire brimming peace and delight—
But keep the heart young and you'll always be right.

Odds and Ends.

A man of wit once said, rightly enough,—"He who finds a good mother-in-law gains a son—he who finds a bad one, loses a daughter.

Are you a Christian Indian?" asked a benevolent gentleman of one of the Chippewa tribe. "No, sir," was the answer, "I whisky Indian."

A magistrate asked a prisoner if he were married? "No," replied the man. "Then," rejoined his worship, "it is a good thing for your wife."

Deep learning will make you agreeable to the learned; but it is only an easy and obliging behavior and entertaining conversation that will make you agreeable in all companies.

Bad men are never completely happy, although possessed of everything that this world can bestow; and good men are never completely miserable, although deprived of everything that the world can take away.

A shoemaker was the other day fitting a customer with a pair of boots, when the buyer observed that he had but one objection to them, which was that the soles were a little too thick. "If that is all," replied the maker, "put on the boots, and the objection will gradually wear away."

Love is the shadow of the morning, which decreases as the day advances. Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which lengthens with the setting sun of life.

On the other hand, friendship has been compared to our shadows, and a better comparison was never made; for while we walk in the sunshine it stirks to us, but the moment we enter the shade it deserts us.

None so little enjoy life, and are such burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. The active only have the true relish of life. He who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us; the idle know nothing of it.

The following toast was recently pronounced at a firemen's dinner, and was received with great applause: "The ladies—their eyes kindle the only flame against which there is no insurance."

A Severe Rebuke.—"It was ever my invariable custom in my youth," says a celebrated Persian writer, "to rise from my sleep to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night, as I was thus engaged, my father, a man of practised virtue, awoke. 'Behold,' said I to him, 'thy other children are lost in irreligious slumber, while I alone am awake to praise God.' 'Son of my soul,' said he, 'it is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy brethren.'"

A modern Philosopher has appropriated man's full extreme as follows:

Seven years in childhood's sport and play.	7
Seven years in School from day to day.	14
Seven years at a trade or college-life.	21
Seven years to find a place and wife.	28
Seven years in children's toils given.	35
Seven years to business hardly driven.	42
Seven years for some, a wild goose chase.	49
Seven years for wealth, a bootless race.	56
Seven years for hoarding for your heir.	63
Seven years in weakness spent and care.	70
Then die and go—*you should* know where!	

A lady wished a seat in a crowded hall. A handsome gentleman brought her a chair. "You are a jewel," said she. "Oh, no! I am a jeweller: I have just set the jewel."

The following important theological question was lately propounded: "What reason have we for believing that chickens have a future state?" The most satisfactory answer given was, "Because they have their necks twisted in this!"

Considerable excitement prevails in Canada in consequence of supposed threatened raids by the Fenians. Two battalions have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active duty, and the guards at the volunteer armories had been doubled by reason of information received of the designs and projects of the order against the Provinces.

A single firm in Boston a few days ago paid duties amounting to $70,000 in gold at the Custom House.

Bank Notes Bought.

I WILL buy Bank Notes on the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia Banks,—and will also buy Specie. E. A. VOGLER,
Salem, N. C. Sept. 2, 1865—tf.

WANTED,

A Situation as good clean Workman in a Saw Factory. AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER, SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE AND BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Necklaces, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE,

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Castors, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10 COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. Also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting box out.

GROCERIES,

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulphur, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c. &c.—An assortment of

DR. PAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wright's and Moffett's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

PORD'S PHOSPHATIC GUANO OR FERTILIZER,

As improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c., containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit, Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as we have GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by same dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

Salem, N. C. October, 1865. E. A. VOGLER. tf.

As the War is Over AND PEACE IS MADE,

THE PRESUMPTION IS THAT EVERY BODY WILL WANT A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE.

We have therefore re-opened a FASHION SHOP, at the old stand where P. A. Wilson formerly carried on business.

From the experience of many years in that branch of business, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to give us a call.

All who want a neat and pleasant fit and a well made job, can now have it by calling at our shop, and upon as good terms as can be had any where else. Produce taken for work, &c.

W. H. BEARD,
PETER GEORGE.
Winston, N. C., July 22, 1865. 1-tf.

$25 REWARD!

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, on Monday night the 16th instant, a large black mare mule. She had a white spot on her left hip, and one near the root of her tail. She is rubbed on her right fore foot from haltering her to pick, and she is "touchy" on the top of her head. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid to any person that will deliver the said mule to me at Liberty, Forsyth Co., N. C., or furnish me with information that will lead to her recovery.

ISAAC TISE.
October 20, 1865. 11-1m

WANTED,

A large quantity of CORN and BEES-WAX, for which a liberal price will be paid.

G. W. WHEELER.
Salem N. C. Oct 28, '65 12tf.

Dyeing! Dyeing!!

I WOULD respectfully inform the public that I am still engaged in Dyeing. At present I am only prepared to dye BLACK.

I will color such articles as ladies' woolen and worsted Dresses, ladies' and gentlemen's Hats, Bonnets, Coat and Pant patterns, &c. in a short time and upon moderate terms.

Mrs. T. J. BONER.
Salem, N. C., October 30th, 1865.

AARON STRETCH. JOSEPH B. BENNETT.

Stretch, Bennett & Co.

(Successors to Peter T. Wright & Co.)

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 109, Market Street,
Sept. 23, 1865.—7-4m. PHILADELPHIA.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,
No. 3, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 30, 1865. [6-6mo

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Salem, N. C. November 1st, 1865, not called for within three months, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington City, D. C., on the 1st day of December next.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. FOGLEMAN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1865.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER,

A WEEKLY
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR
Newspaper, for the Family and the Fireside,
will soon enter on its
FORTY-FOURTH YEAR
of publication. True to its
The CHURCH, the CONSTITUTION,
and the UNION,
It is calculated to edify and please both
OLD AND YOUNG.

All new subscribers paying us in advance for 1866 shall have their names immediately entered, and the Observer will be sent to them
UNTIL JANUARY FIRST, GRATIS.

Subscribe soon, as free papers will be sent only when the names are entered.

Sample copies sent to any address free.

Terms, $3 50 a year in advance.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr. & Co.
37 Park Row, New York.

Editors publishing the above four times and sending us a marked copy will be entitled to an exchange for one year.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY JOURNAL

THE PROPRIETORS OF THAT LONG ESTABLISHED and popular Family Journal,

The Southern Field and Fireside,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed October 15th 1865. It will be elegantly printed, nine eight large pages, size of its original dimensions, containing *forty columns* of reading matter.

Its Editorial Staff is large and complete, being composed of gentlemen of long experience and thorough capacity.

Its corps of contributors comprises all the old popular writers whose names are as familiar to the reading public as household words, to which we have added by recent negotiations a number of many more able and prominent Literateurs, aggregating an unrivalled army of talent in a combination of over

TWO CONTRIBUTORS,

who are actively engaged in writing for its pages.

We are determined it shall not be excelled by any similar publication in the United States in any feature that will enhance its real value as a family Journal, or increase its interest as a high-toned literary weekly.

Terms—Subscription, one year, $3 00
" six months, 1 50
Clubs of Five, one year, 20 00
" Ten " 40 00

And an extra copy to parties getting up clubs of ten. No club rates to the members of clubs.

Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements desiring to insert in such publication.

Powder for Sale.

Shoot the Squirrels and save your Corn and Fruit.

I HAVE received and have now for sale Sporting Powder, and expect in a few days a good lot of Shot, Lead, Caps, and Percussion Powder. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, Sept 9, 1865.—tf.

BLANK BOOKS,

COPY BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS,
PAPER,
at this Office.